THE EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC MIND.

Opinions of the Press of all Parties and Sections.

Some of the Proceedings of the Convention.

"The Young Hickory of the Granite Hills," &c. &c. &c.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, June 7, 1952. Review of the Democratic Convention-The Difficulties among the Old Fogics-The Conspiracy against Young America-Nomination of Geneval Pierce-The Democratic Platform-Prospects of a Sectional Contest-The Hasty Plate of Soup-The Native American Letter, &c., &c.

Having been a deliberate spectator throughout of the late proceedings of the National Democratic Corvention, a matter-of-fact impartial review of its proceedings, and its results, may not be uninteresting to the readers of the New York HERALD.

On the first assembling of the delegates in Baltimore, it was manifest that Cass and Buchanan would destroy each other. The origin of the trouble goes back to 1844; but the more direct cause of the inerorable split between the Cass and Buchanan factions is traceable to the Compromise question. Mr. Buchanan, in 1849-50, was auxious to unite the democratic party in both houses of Congress upon the Missouri line. He came to Washington, with Mr. Polk's cabinet in a body, to effect that object. Monee the remarks with which the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabanat, and Missischpi stuck to him in the convention. But Gen. Cass opposed the Missouri Componies Itao probably under a correct suspicion that if Mr. Buchanan and Polk's cabinat succeeded to their plan, it would result to Barhanan's advantage Gen Cass and Gen. Faote, and Coob, Clemans. Toomba, and Stephens, acc, therefore, considered in the fee femate as having defeated the Saath one of her just mosely of California. Nor was there a more unconditional deformancing it any branch of the Convention, than among the Kuthern State rights delegater to defeat Cas at all Languids. For his connection with Clay, Webster, Foote, Clemens, Toombs, and Stephers, in wassing from the South, her proportion, her rightful and just proportion, her rightful and just proportion, her rightful and just proportion of the Advisor. more, it was manifest that Cass and Buchanan would from the South her proportion, her rightfor just proportion of the acquestions of the M

in the North and the West the friends of Gen. In the North and the West the friends of Gen.
Cass were equally determined to put down the secundents, and the fact that Mr. Bethanan was their fast choice from the North, made it a necessity to put him down at any cost. There was thus an impressable chasen, deep and wide, between the friends of Cass and Buchanan in the Convention.

This treeometable hostility made it quite apparent that if, as a hast resort, the friends of Cass should unite upon Douglas, they might possibly pash him through. It is reconstable that, a synthetizating the ungenerated abuse by the Description.

pash him through. It is remarkable that, as withstanding the unmeasured abuse by the Description
Review of Gen. Cass and the old fogles, that the
Cass delegates should profer going over to Douglas
rather than contribute, on any terms, to the success
of Mr. Buchanan. But the Cass and Douglas delegates did change about from one to the other, resolved, if they were bent, that Buchanan should
sink alongside. At the close of the second
day's ballotting it thus became evident that
unless some extraordinary bargain should be
struck, Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas would
all sink tegether. A discovery, fatal to Douglas of itself, was made about this time, by the Southord delegates not before in she secret. Some of the
old fogles (who had sworn never to cat most till
they were revenged upon George Sanders, Corry,
Marshall, of California, and all the other break-neck
leaders of Young America), made known the convi-Marshall, of California, and all the other break-neck leaders of Young America), made known the convivial labits of Douglas, reducing him in their descriptions to the mean level of an ordinary pothone politician. As this news became diffused among the delegates, the fate of Young Douglas was zealed, not only for this campuiga, but most likely for several campaigns yet to come, until he shall have become a steady and digained old fory.

There was yet however, a charge on the 46th likely for several campaigns yet to come, mail he shall have become a steady and digained old forcy. There was yet, however, a chance on the 46th ballot for the old fogies. The State of New York at that crisis had the game in her hands. Marcy on that ballot received minety-eight votes. From his views and policy during Polit's administration, he would have been neceptable to the South. Their votes are proof to this point. Virginia haleast her vote, after leaving Mr. Buchman, for Pierce, breams New York remained divided, and the Virginians did not wish to cust their vote away. The New Yorkers went out to consult, and had they, on coming back, east the thirty-fivy vote of New York for Marcy, Virginia would have followed with fifteen, and that same ballot, o the next, would have carried Marcy through with the same hurrah with which, on the forty-minth ballot, the convention rushed to the rescue of Gen. Pierce. But there were Cass and Dickinson men who were determined to defeat Marcy, because the twenty-four Marcy men had shown no disposition of good will in a single vote for Cass or Douglas. How far Mr. Dickinson was a party to this obstante split in the New York delegation, we do not know, but we do believe that a word from him in favor of Marcy, to the convention, would have settled the question at once in the nomination of Marcy, it

restive, impatient and irritable, they were determined to nominate somebody, and the solid vote of New York for Marcy would have been received as an owen too good and too anspicious of harmony in New York, to be rejected. We say that Virginia was waiting for New York, and that Pennsylvania was ready to follow Virginia, we have no reason to entertain the shadow of a doubt.

The result of the forty-minth ballot shows that there was no deliberation in the choice of Pierce; that it was done upon a venture, upon a rush, and in the teeth of a deliberate vote against him but two minutes before. Here is the forty-eighth ballot until it reached Mississippi, which, changing from Marcy to Pierce, brought the whole convention tumbling down like a falling house about his ears.

POBTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Marcy, to the convention, would have settled the question at once in the nomination of Marcy. It was Saturday, the members of the convention were restive, impatient and irritable, they were detar-

PORTY-EIGHTH PALLOT. Maine....
N. Hampshire.
Vermont...
Kassachusetts.
Rhode Island.. Connecticut... 10 New Jersey... 27
Pennsylvania... 27
Dehaware... 3
Maryland... 1 1
Virginia
N. Carclina... (went over)

all resistance.
Well, the final result is held as a great victory by

Well, the final result is held as a great victory by the old fogies, and by young America. The Cass men flatter themselves that they and Buehanan and Douglas all go down together. The Cass and Dick insen men console themselves with the achievement of defeating Marcy, and the Marcy faction endeavor to inbihe some comfort from the defeat of Cass. The old fogies have crushed Douglas—he was a little too fast—and say they are content, and young America having killed off the old fogies, declare, over the left, that they are content to lose Douglas for four years.

Thus, it appears that the only way to get the democratic nomination is to refuse to be a candidate—to stand in nobody's way—because, then all the contending factions can unite upon such a man as a sort of compromise. But this game will never be repeated again without a rebellion.

Our Baltimore Correspondences BALTIMORE, June 6, 1852.

The Nomination-The Talk of the Town-The Platform-Its Author-Interest : Incidents-The Fate of Douglas -- The Scott -legates from

the South, &c.

The talk of all the town is Frank Pierce, of New Hampshire, and what will be the or of his answer to the nomination. Speculation . is as to whether he will endorse the letters of the

whether he will endorse the letters of the condidates he has so far outstripped in the lential race, to Capt. Scott, of Virginia.

The platform, also, engages much attention. It is thought that it is a perfect coup de main, and will force the whig party to the wall. It is used stood to be from the pen of Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts. Soulé, of Louisiana, objected to it, but finally gave it his acquisecence, and it, as you are aware, met with the unanimous support of the entire convention. The great effect this will have upon the politicians in Congress, cannot be estimated too highly—for the future we will have no more agitation. The members of the convention, who chain to have come fresh from the people, are in perfect rhapsodies. They claim, in the defeat of Douglas, to have gained a perfect triumph over corruption and demagoguism.

corruption and demagoguism.

Now that the convention has adjourned, and policy does not keep the torgae tird, I have heard

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. PIERCE. | various delegates declare that they would have re fixed to have concerned in his nomination, and would have voted for Filmore, should be have been run. They charge boidly, that he bid for the Presidency to such an extent that even the gardener's place had been premised. The most disappointed men I have son, are Marshall, of California, and Yuke, of Florida.

I dee, of Florida Q ite a quarrel hazarisen between two of the Vir-thin delegation, as to who should have the morit of inving first suggested the name of the distin-nishes nominee. Let the Virginians alone for centing out offices; they are instinctive in these hours.

things.

There was a harpy thing took place during the

There was a happy thing took place during the Convention, which is spoken of here, but which I have not seen in the papers. The Texan delegation selected the prottiest young lady in the gallery—a Miss Poix—and forwarded, through their page, a splendid boquet of flowers, with their compliments. She immediately on its reception gracefully acknowledged the compliment, by rising and kissing the boquet, which was handsomely responded to by the delegation. They call her the Texas belle.

The Baltimoreans are samewhat chargined at the determination of the democracy for the future to meet in the great West. This was a move to get beyond the reach of the Washington politicinos and the speculations—for the latter class, it is said, are beginning to dabble in politics. Douglas, it is said, had been supported by the steamboat and other monopolies, with too much zeal to be promped by a purely patriotic motive. It was no disapprobation of Baltimore or the Baltimoreans that induced the removal.

of Bakimore or the Baltimoreaus that induced the removal.

There were upwards of 5,900 persons at the ratification meeting last night, and all the speakers from the free States handled the abolitionists and fugitive shave sympathizers with gloves off. You may so it down as a certainty that the rank and file of the democracy are done with agitation. Those who think proper to keep it up will have to go over to the abolitionists in toto.

tionists in toto The Central Committee are to meet at Washing

The Central Committee are to meet at Washington to-morrow, I suppose to regulate matters connected with the coming campaign.

There are several of the whig delegates here from the South, and they are found in their encounters of the spirit of the democracy in boldly laying down their platform, and they do not hesitate to say that Gen. Scott in too late, and that they will sende from the Convention if he is nominate t, and likewise that they will support the democratic nomination. We shall see whether this is so, or if it is all gasechade.

Opinions of the Press.

[From the New York Tribune (Whig-Seward-Seatt)

June 7.]

THE NEW SLAUGHFER-HOUSE.

THE NEW SLAUGHPER-HOUSE.

We do trust that the year 1852 witnesses the last assemblages of certain active politicinas of our country in rival national conventions to nominate cradichtes for President and Vice President of the United States. We believe the unprejudiced good sense of the country interly combains these gatherings, regarding them as exceedingly slaughrous in their aspects oneming a dark to the grossest conings, regarding them he exceedingly largerous in their aspects, opening a door to the grossest corruptions, and continually tending to the defeat of the pepular will. If we ded not know that a strict construction is the same strict looser in constraining the constitution than anybody else, where his own interests or prejudices require such liberality, we should expect the Stafe rights men to denounce these assemblages as tending toward consolidation and the practical absorption of all power by self-constituted convocations unknown to the constitution and have. tion and laws.

A national convention, as we have already ex-

A national convention, as we have already explained, is under very strong temoration to make a candidate for l'ecsident, instead of mercel presenting one whom the people have already fixed upon since in the former case the candidate's obligation to the delegates is far greater, and his gratitude will probably be proportionate. It is almost certain to set aside all candidates who have any positive character, any notable history, any deficitle bless, and propose instead some negative, half and half, small-minded personage, who has never been of sufficient consequence to offend, or excite jealousy, and who never had any idea beyond the paic of his party catechism. We have fallen upon great times for little men, and this wretched machinery of national conventions is one potent cause of it.

We do not mean that General Pierce affords any special illustration of these traths. We do not at all imply that his party will not cordially support, nor that they may not elect him. We believe he has sufficient ability to make a responsible President, after the pattern of Van Baren or Polk. But this we do mean, and call all men to winness, that "the party" hever sent its delegates to Baltimore to roominate Frank Pierce for Possident, There were

we do mean, and call all men to winness, that "the party" never sent its delegates to Beltimore to nominate Frank Pierce for President. There were not two hundred men out of New Hampsoire who desired his nomination, and hardly so many anywhere who expected it. He owes whatever good fortune he may have, not to the people, but to the delegates, and a few scheming outsiders, and he nause bestow his gratilude accordingly.

Three or four weeks ago, General Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, reached our city, from the South, kept on to Connecticut, and held a confab with Governor Seymour, thence up to Connect, N. H., to call on Frank Pierce, and to see Calch Cashing—all these have been, with him, officers in the Maxican war. We knew at once that there was a Presidential game affoat, but just what it did not become us to inquire, and we could not have levraed if we had. Now the milk in the cookanut is accounted for, and we shall be greatly disappointed if Grueral Pillow don't secure one of the fattest berths under General Pierce—provided Pierce gets elected. This is a world wherein many things happen apparently by chance, because some long head has pleane land fixed them before hand. by chance, because some long head has planned and fixed them before hand.

fixed them before hand.

We have a good many who talk in favor of giving the election of President directly to the people, but who will do something? No amendment of the constitution is really needed; and the abelition of our who will do something? No amendment of the constitution is really needed; and the abilition of our present electoral machinery would not forward the matter one straw. What odds whether there are electors or not, so long as each party must have one fore-ordained candidate, and every voter must "support the regular nomination," or threw away his vote? What is needed is simply an agreement that each voter may endorse (by writing or in print) his personal preference for President and Vice-President on his ballot—that such indersements shall be duly counted and returned—and that all the electors of each party shall vote for the candidates whose names are found indered on the largest number of the ballots of their party throughout the Union. This at once obviates all national conventions or special nominations; it restores to every voter his natural right to say whom he prefers for President, of which he is now deprived, being obliged to vote the national convention nomineus or throw his vote away; it insures that the discussion of the merits of the rival can lidates shall be wholly unconstrained and may be prosecuted up to the day of election; and if a candidate should prove unworthy, each voter may vote for some one else without detriment to the principles he deems vital and wishes to uphold. Under this system, strong and positive men would generally be chosen, white at present they stand little chance; and a statesman might well feel honored by the suffrages of several thousands of his countrymen, although he should not be elected, since he would know that this expression of their confidence was wholly unconstrained, and in no manner periled the success of his party, Statesmen of all parties! why not unite in giving the people a real voice in the choice of their Presidents? People of all parties! why not unite in demanding it? manding it?

[From the New York National Democrat, June 7.]

inanding it?

[From the New York National Democrat, June 7.]

THE DEMOCRACY AND VICTORY—THE NOMINATION.

The long and intense agony is over. The representatives of the democracy of the several States have spoken in a decisive manner at last. After five days of revere laber, they have named their standard bearers, on whom the united democracy will rally in the approaching campaign. These standard bearers are General Franklin Pierce, of New Hampehire for President, and William Rufas King, of Alabama, for Vice President.

These are the nominations of the democratic party for the two highest offices in the gift of a free people. They are now before the country; und we hesitate not to declare, in the most emphatic manner, that the democratic nominees will be triumphantly elected. In our judgment, it is perfectly immaterial whom the whigs may nominate; the country is so everwhelmingly democratic that the defeat of cur nominees is not within the range of a reasonable probability.

The democracy will be perfectly united in their support of our candidates. Not a whisper can truly be uttered against their capacity or democracy. The entire democracy of the nation can, with propriety, rally as a unit in their support.

The struggle of the friends of the several most prominent candidates, Lewis Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas, was desperate; but the animosity existing between the respective supporters of these gentlemen was too great to permit them to render any essential aid to each other. Cass was evidently the favorite of the masses at Baltimore, as well as of those who attended the convention as spectators from other States, and of the democracy of the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland. There was more genuine enthusiasm for Cass than for all the other candidates. The manifestations in his favor were heartfelt and devoted, and he was laid on the incrificial altar with a reluctance on the part of his friends that has never been exceeded in the case of any other defeated candidate.

But with all this popularity of Ge

was doomed to be defeated, and we so amounced before the convention met.

In our judgment, no clique or faction in the party has the exclusive meet to having nominated General Pierce; but his nomination is, in a manare, due to the friends of all the other candidates; and he will be supported by all. The secessionists and Vaion democracy of the South, will co-operate with the compromise, and anti-compromise men of the North, to swell the unjurity of Franklin Pierce for the next President of the United States. He will be elected by the largest popular and electoral vote that has ever been known since the re-election of James Monroe. James Monroe.

cleeted by the largest popular and electoral vote that has ever been known since the re-election of James Monroe.

From the N. Y. Star. (Democrat—Buchanan) June 7 | THE PERIOCE, OF NEW HANTSHIRE, FOR PREUDENT.

Well, the "agony," at length, is over. The nomination is made, and the Hon Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, is the democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1852. It was found impossible to harmonize the views of delegates from opposing sections of the Union by the nomination of any one of the cansidates most prominently brought forward for the cecasion. The friends of Cass were disinclined to go for Buchanan, and the friends of Buchanan were disinclined to go for Cass, while the distaclination was anturally increased on each succeeding bullot, by their matural and determined antagonism. Both, however, were equally opposed to Judge Douglas, which opposition was cardially reciprocated.

We should be dishonest were we to say that we felt, at first, no unpleasant feeling on the annoancement of this nomination. We should be equally dishuncest to say that we were not, at the next moment of this nomination. We should be equally dishuncest to say that we were not, at the next moment of this nomination. It is not an adverting democrat, a man of spiend/ takents, a said and prudent statesman, a gallant solvier, and honest legislantor, and a modest, antible citizen. We had beged to see Mr. Buchanan fairly placed before the prople. For we admired his brilliant intellect and experience, and felt convined that we could elect him to the Presidency. But as good patriots, and trace democrats, it is both our duty and our pleasure to submit to the will of the ranjority; and we do it with especial cordinity in view of a candidate, who, the Franklin Pierce, presents us with so many political features to command our admiration, and literally not one for us to condema.

This is the Franklin Pierce who is now the standard bearer of the democratic phalanx for the coaring Presidential contest. The whig press will, of courte, n

all the disgusting egotism, complaceacy, and "face and feathers" of de magogues whose impudent ignorance, as "fools rush in where angels few to tread." induces them to endeavor to throw themselves headleng into positions that solid learning and sound sense cannot but view with proper timidity and profound respect. The reloizing with which General Pierce's manination has been received all over the country—for the telegraph is laken with the accounts of the firing of cannon and other papalar demonstrations of satisfaction—convince us that the convention has acted wisely in his selection. The manimity with which all classes of democrats throw aside their former preferences, and concur in yielding him their hearty support, promites everything in the way of encouragement. If the democracy of the Union give a "pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" for a nominee that is unobjectionable in any section, he cannot but succeed; and we feel the most sanguine hope, therefore, that our next President of the United States will be the gallant solvier, the learned Senator, the modest citizen, Franklin Pierce, of Concord, New Hampshire.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, (whig-Web at June 7.]
THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The proceedings of the recent convention occupy a large space in our columns this moraing, and will be read with interest. The result has already been communicated to the whole country, through the agency and with the speed of lightning; but it will require some little time to know how that result is received.

people had indicated a preference; and the result will be an easy triumph for Daniel Webster.

[From the N. Y. Times, (Scott—Seward—whig.) June 7.]

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

The democratic convention has ended its arduous labors. Four days' session, and forty-nine ballots, were spent in the effort to select from the half dozen leading democrats of the Union, a Presidential candidate. The task was too much for them. The attempt was finally abandoned, and every candidate named during the first three days, or voted for during the first thirty-five ballots, was thrown aside. The democracy took refuge from their embarrassments in utter obscurity. They have selected a candidate whose name not ene in a thousand of the American people ever heard before, and who has neither high character nor eminent service to show as his warrant for so high a trust. The fact that he was unknown to the country, is the great fact which controlled the action of the convention.

Yet it must by no means be supposed that the nomination is necessarily a weak one. We do not so consider it. It is true that the course of the party now is an exaggerated imitation of that pursued in 1844; and that Mr. Polk was far more widely known, and had shown far greater abilities in the public service, than Mr. Pierce. He had been Chairnan of the Committee of Ways and Means, and thus leader, and afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in both positions had displayed very decided talent and a marked aptitude for public business. He had, moreover, shown very great popularity at home, and, as Covernor of Tennessees, had shown administrative faculties of no commen

order. To no similar proofs of talent on behalf of Mr. Pletce, can his supporters point. He has been a memberof both Houseaf Congress—per in neither did he raise himself for an hour into public notice. He did nothing and said anthing which any human being can now remember—and but for the friendly services of his partlenn biographors, the very feet of his ever laving held a seat in the public condens would have finded from the public recollection. In the war with Mexico, he regived from Posisleat Polk—more, of course, as a party favor than from any military pretensions on his part—an appointment as Brigadier General, and in that capacity served under General Secti during part of his great campaign, resigning his commission before the war was over, and coraing home. We believe that in this position he showed good condant—but we find heither in the official reports or elsewhere mantion of any special act of valor or netwicy. He deserves, however, marked credit for having kept himself aloof from the conspiracy which was formed by political fees against General Sect, after he had comquered Mexico, and for having vindicated the great commander from the malignant persecution of his centiles, on returning home.

But the whigs must not suppose that this lack of complemous merit on the parts of the democratic candidate is to make the contest easy or victory scene. The mistake they made in the case of Mr. Polk should warn them against such an error. There is much in the position of Mr. Pierce to make him, under the circumstances, the most formidable candidate who could have been selected.

In the first place, the democratic party, North and South, is united in his support. Not a whisper will be heard against him from any quarter of the demogratic marks. He will receive their mitech harmonions, and energetic support. This fact alone is quite enough to show the whigs that they have no case; game to play—no habitay fight, to be ward simply for their own amusement. They will find it essential to select their strongest candida he one-third of the convention has always an absolute veto upon its action, the free soilers of the North could control the selection. And by presenting Marcy as their estensible choice, and thus diverting to him the special hostility of the South, natil the proper moment had arrived, they were enabled, by the co-operation of those Southern leaders who were in the plot, to bring Gen. Pierce, with residles strength before the convention.

abled, by the co-operation of those Southern leaders who were in the plot, to bring Gen. Pierce, with resistless strength before the convention.

By the nomination of Gen. Pierce, therefore, the democratic party expect to carry New York, Chio, and Pennsylvaria. They have selected those great States as the real battle-field for the coming canvass. They have not disdained to provide for the fice soil vote in those States, and to take such stops as they think best calculated to secure it. They will gain no new ground at the South, or in the West. Neither Pierce nor King can carry any Southern whig State, except Georgia, which has probably been sold out at any rate, nor will Mr. Pierce a military achievements give him any new strength in the Western States.

It is easy to see, from this glance at the state of the case, that it depends entirely upon the action of the whige convention, whether the democratic ticket shall be strong or weak. If the whige select their candidate and lay down their platform with reference to carrying Mississippi, Alabama, and Sauth Carolina, they will stand some chance of failing. It is now beyond their power to select the battle-field for themselves. It has been done for them. They have only to adapt their preparations to the nature of the ground. Whatever they may have thought feasible or desirable a month ago, only one thing have generalies for them to do. They are to select the candidate who will stand the best chance of carrying at least two cut of the three great Middle States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Unless they do this, and make the selection wisely, they would not much be edless trouble by surrendering in automate.

the property of the state of the proof of lighting; but it will require some liftle time to know how that yeard is referred. The state of the proof of lighting; but it will require some liftle time to know how that yeard is referred. The state of the s

we cannot as yet correctly estimate. We but note it as a suggestive fact.

There are some well grounded suspicions abroad that this nomination, so unlooked for, was the result of a previously well understood but secret arrangement. To conciliate the free soilers, it was agreed to sacrifice every candidate who had written a letter to Robert Scott, and to take up some new man, who, though as much in favor of the Compromise bills, and as resolutely hostile to abolitionism in every form, as either Cass, Buchanan, or Dickinson, yet not so publicly committed to the faith. Free soilism saw, before it went into the convention, that it vould have to take a compromise man, anyhow, but they stipulated, and the other parties doubtless agreed, to make the dose as palatable as possible. The platform, it is true, is clear and unequivocal, so far as the slavery issues—the fugitive slave law, etc.—are concerned, and nobody doubts in the least that General Pierce is to be placed upon that platform, and to stand or fall upon it, in November next; but then to have it said, "we have slain Cass again, as we slew him before; may, more, we have immolated every one of your compromise men, who figured in the Robert Scott correspondence," is something the free soilers thought was worthy of struggling for, and, so thinking, the boon was insisted upon, and it was given them. On no other hypothesis can we account for the significant silence of such of the free soilers as found their way into the convention. Not even a groan came from their bosoms when Rantoul was thrust out; not a murmur was heard when the Fugitive Slave law plank was brought forward. On no other ground can we account for the calm complacency with which the Evening Post here looked upon the exclusion of the Massachusetts free soiler; and on no other supposition can we reconcile the extraordinary haste the leading democratic abolition journal in this State, the Albany Atlas, manifested to have it known, in its own words, that "such a nomination will evoke unanimity and enhus

The Evening Past, we presume, will do the same to day, white the lesser lights of the same color,

anon, will follow the example.

When the secret history of the Baltimore Convention comes to be written, Cass. Buchanau & Co., we think, will readily realize the exqueste sincerity of "friends" who had mutually agreed to feet them a little by paying them the hollow compliment of uscless bailots before bringing them to the block.

(From the New York Son. (any party.) June 7.]

From the New York Sun. (any party.) June 7.]

THE DEMOCRATIC SOME ATION.

"Who's James K. Polk?" "He's the President."

"Who's the President?" "James K. Polk." When it was announced in a second edition of the Sun of Saturday, that on the forty-minth ballot, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, obtained nearly the unanimous vote of the convention, the ast mishment of our citizens as well as politicians, was more than considerable. Some were even so sceptical as to interest the convention of the c considerable. Some were even so sceptical as to in-reverently assert that the telegraph had perpetrated a hoax. A little calmer reflection and examination satisfied them that General Frank Pierce, as he is more usually called, had actually won the stakes at Baltimore.

But "who is Franklin Pierce?" was the query in

Battimore.

But "who is Franklin Pierce?" was the query in every part of the city, as the news of the nomination spread. Many a face was contracted into a piensant grin; and the only answer the inquirer could get, was—"Who's James K. Polk?" It remains to be seen whether the democracy will have the same good fortene with Franklin Pierce that they had with their last "unknown man." They are going in "to win," at any rate.

But we will give a more estilate tory reply to the query. "Who is Franklin Pierce?" Franklin Pierce is a native of New Hampshire, and is now about forty-six years of age.

It is probable that the nomination at Baltimore will not be "utterly repugnant to his taste and wishes," If it does, he possesses a very singularly constituted mind. Of General Pierce's pointes, we need only say that he is a democrat of the strictest ciaes. What he may prove to be, if made President, he himself could not tell correctly. He had the goed fortune to not answer the letter of Mr. Robert G. Scott, and it is not likely he will write many letters during the summer.

We confast to a facing of regret that such mighty leaders of the democracy as Mr. Cuss, Mr. Buchanan, General Sara Houston, Governor Marcy, and Judge Douglas, had to be set aside to conditate factions and prejudices. These men, however, knew that the Fresidency could add but little to then fame as American statesmen. No history of their country can be written without their services and acts being prominently recorded. We are confident too, that their party he worked in the coming contest, they will not falter in their devotion to their country, and to republican principles. By this course they will not falter in their devotion to their country, when ingratitude or the passions of faction are to be forgotten and forgiven. Such is the partion by their mainer wishon and valuable conase!. And if their party he wooded in the country, when ingratitude or the passions of faction are to be forgotten and forgiven. Such is the partion of the the most beloved states

[From the Albany Register, (Fillmore) June 7.]

THE DEMOCRATIC MONINERS.

The choice of General Pierce was the result of the

The choice of General Pierce was the result of the well accertained impossibility of uniting upon any of the prominent and sectional candidates of the party, sufficient strength to secure a nomination. The friends of the "told fogies" and of the "young democracy," of "free soilers" and "compromisers, of "hard" and "soft-sielled bankers" and "baraburners," fought long and strenaously for their favorite men, and with a determination, perseverance and faithfainess certainly worthy of a better cause. But more than two scores of bailots satisfied them that they could only reach a nomination at all, and prevent the disaster of "breaking up in a row," by throwing them all overboard, and an iting upon a man who stood aloof from all cliques, and who was not identified with any of the sectional differences that agitate the party. Such a man they found in General Pierce, and upon him, therefore, they almost unanimously united. To these circumstances, rather than to any personal qualifications, political eminence, or civil or military services, he owes the chance of his max pected nomination. He is a man of much less calibre than avanibility.

We see no reason why he will not onite the strength of hie party, and receive its support in the approaching cruspalgm.

The reminer of the democracy for Vice President, is Hon. Win. E. King, of Alabama, President of the United States Senate. He is a noted politician, and an influential and popular man in his party.

[Freez the Albany Argus (Democratic Hunker), June 7]

(From the Allany Argus (Democratic Hunker), June 7

THE NOMINATIONS.

With pride and pleasure we place at the head of

With pride and pleasure we place at the head of our columns to day, the names of the democratic candidates—the Hen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for President, and the Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President.

The canvess for the Presidential candidate was protracted beyond all precedent—owing mainly, no doubt, to the confidence, amounting to convection everywhere, that the choice of the convention would be the choice of the people. And there is proof in the unministy with which the convention finally effected a choice, and in the good feeling with which they separated, after agreeing to a platform of prin-

the the choice of the people. And there is proof in the unanimity with which the convention finally effected a choice, and in the good feeling with which they separated, after agreeing to a platform of principles, that this confidence is well founded, and will be fully confirmed at the polls.

The result of the protracted ballottings was not unforescen at this distance. The public were not unsprepared, we suspect, in view of a struggle not unlike that of '44, for a similar issue—and democrate, whatever may have been their individual preferences, are ready, may, prompt, so far as we have observed, to cordially acquiesce in the decision of the convention, and, in the right spirit of devotion to the cause rather than men, to enter the field for the campaign—in the full belief that a triumph, brilliant and decisive as that of '44, awaits the democracy of the Union.

Such is the feeling among democrats in this city and its vicinity. A better spirit—a more confident reliance on the strength of the candidates, and in their success in the great contest—was never more agreeably apparent at the opening of a campaign. The roar of cannon and the blazing of bonfires proclatined the general enthusiasm among the democracy of the capital, on Saturday night.

The candidates are well known to the country, and to the democracy.

Few men enjoy in a higher degree the confidence and respect of his political friends, and none have higher claims to his well carned popularity, even beyond the ranks of his own party.

The Hon. William R king, of Alabama, stands prominently forward among the public men of the South as one of the ablest, as he is one of the soundest and most accomplished, of her democratic statesmen. In his present position of previoling officer of the Senate—a position conferred upon him by the unanimous vote of that hody—and as acting Vice President of the Union, and his name leads to the tieket a strength which defice opposition, while it insures its eneces.

The admirable platform on which the candidates are placed before the American people comes fully up to the expectations, the wishes and the demands of the democracy of the country. It is broad, liberal, national, and emimently right and patriotic, and will be received by the democracy or the nation, as it was by the audience who listened to it, with high gratification and enthusiasm.

[From the Rochester American (Whig-Seward-Scott,)

Jene 7.]

DEMOGRATIC NOMINATION MADE.

On Saturday the Democratic National Convention succeeded in nominating Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, as the candidate of that party for the Presidency.

Presidency.

Our predictions are thus verified, that none of the

Our predictions are thus verified, that none of the prominent aspirants was destined to be the candidate—he to whom this distinction has been finally accorded not having been regarded as a candidate until it became evident that none but an "outsider" could be nominated.

It is true that for a year or two past a partial porsonal friend has occasionally adventured the suggestion of his name in remote connection with the Presidency, though it is but just to say that Mr. Robert G. Scott, of Richmond, included him in his capacious drag net, which brought so many fish—big and little—to land. And it is pertinent, if not significant, also, to remark that he is one of the two from whom "the mail failed to bring responses" to Mr. Scott's letter—Gen. Butler being the other. Gen. Pierce is a mediocre man in qualifications and in position, but we are not sure that this is not in his case an element of strength as a candidate. It may prove that his comparative obscurity will make him far more formidable than Cass, Buchanan, or Douglas could be. Our political opponents may recover from their present chagrin, and be united by this anexpected nomination.

It is worthy of note that the first decisive movement in the convention in favor of Pierce, was made by those Southern delegates who, us to that time

ment in the convention in favor of Pierce, was made by those Southern delegates who, up to that time, had voted for Bucharan.

public with the announcement that the Democratic National Convention had conferred the honor of a presidential nomination upon Franklin Pierce, of Kow Hampshire. The new was received by all parties with incredulity, and it was not until two or three despatchs had been received by different lines of telegraph that it gained credence. The question asked by nine out of every ten was "Who is Pierce?" Those who had heard for our democratic friends to believe that all the great men of the party, Caes, Buchanan, Marcy, &c. had been set aside to make room for an unknown politician. That they will all, or nearly all, finally be brought to his support, the past leaves us no room to doubt.

Mr. Pierce is a man of very moderate abilities. He has figured considerably a New Hampshire politics, and some very since was elected to the United States Senate. During the Mexican war Mr. Polk appointed him general, and assigned him the command of a New England regiment. Our recellection is not very distinct as regard to his exploits, and we suspect his political triac de will require several days to discover anything in his military career very remarkable. Whatever chains may now be made in his behalf, the public had regarded him as a mere amateur general, the appointment having been conferred upon him for his partisanship, and nothing clee.

else.

1 From the Boston Courier (Wabster whig) June 7.1 The Democratic Convention accompished their work on Saturday, by nominating Fraklin Pierce, of New Hemoshire, as candidate for President, and William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President, and William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President. These nominations will, doubtless, be ratified by the party generally. The individual candidates stand well with the great body of the democracy; and although other aspirants, esteemed in that party better qualified and more deserving, have been set aside to make way for the two nominees, yet we have no reason to think any serious disaffection will spring up against them. General Pierce has had some experiences in public life. He has been Representative and Schalous of Congress, and served in the war with Mexico. He has respectable talents and popular manusers. The convention might have and popular manners. The convention might have gone further and fixed worse than they have done in this selection

in this selection

[From the Beston Times (I oughs—dem.) June 7]

We this day unfurl to the breeze the names of Gen Frank Flerce, of New Hampshire, for President, and Col. Was R King, of Alabama, for Vice President. It is true, our favorite candidate did not receive the nomination; but we have great cause of congratulation, in know by that if we have "lost a Dougha, we have obtained a Porcy." The whole democratic party of the Union can units upon a man around whose name so many cots, honorable to himself, to New England, and the whole country, are clustered, in our less young democracy a champion of truest metal, and our blessed Union an unfinching defender. From any builting defender, From any additional comployments to which be has been called by an ealightened constituency, so consucted himself as to clost their unbounded approbation. The Trues building will be illuminated to-night, in honor of the democratic numberations.

be illuminated to-night, in honor of the democratic nominations.

[From the Poston Atlas. (Scott—whig.) June 7th.]

The Democratic National Convention certainly have not made the most judicious selection. General Pierce won no haurels in his Mexican campaign, and has no military reputation whatever. On the contrary, his brief career in the Moxican war, where he minied on the field of battle, and was withdrawn to a place of safety, has left the impression that he was not possessed even of sufficient physical courage to face the enemy. Even in this war has served but a few months, and he resigned his commission and returned to the bosom of his family long before the American troops were withdrawn from the scenes of their contest. Had Buchanan or Marcy been neminated, we might have had some fears of the success of the whig candidate in Pennsylvania and New York: but Pierce han no great State to sustain him with her votes, and as he was the first choice of nobody his name can excite no enthusiasm any where. If the whigs will but do their duty he will be beaten as hadly in the couning canves as Van Buren was in 18:30. But one thing can prevent this result, and that is the want of harmony, union, and forbourance towards each other among the whigs themselves. Everything, therefore, will depend upon the action of the convention of the 16th, where we trust the same devotion to principles and the cause which gave us the glorious victories of 18:10 and 18:48, will once again fling forth to the breeze a triumphant cusign. With this we are sure to triumph—without it we are as sure to be beaten, even by a ticket appacently so weak and worthless as that just put forward at Baltimore. We are free to say that, in our judgment, the democrats could not have nominated a weaker candidate, or a person possessing so few elements of popularity, as General Fierce; and we believe, furthermore, that with a popular whig candidate it will be comparatively an easy matter to achieve a glorious whig triumple.

[From the Poston Advertiser (whig), June 7] Whatever may be the opinion entertained of these nominations by the whige, we believe they will be far less disposed to find fault with the candidates than with the platform to which they are bound to give their assent, by their asseptance of the nomination. We have no leisure to comment upon this at present. The adroitmest and expedition with which it was a model performance in caucus legislation. It is to be taken, we suppose, as the expression of the sentiment of the members of the convention, and binding upon all those who declare their adhesion to the party. It is intended, apparently, to exclude from communion with the men, who, like Mr. Rantsul and others members of both branches of Congress, express free soil opinions, and coalesce on State matters with the free soil party. ters with the free soil party.

(From the Boaton Rerald (neutral.) June 7.]
The nominee was hardly thought of at the incipiency of the convention; but when Virginia took the lead, and gave her preference for Pierce, all hands followed suit, and he received nearly a uranimous nomination. We opine that the democratic party, after a few days deliberation, will second the doings of the convention, and with one voice throughout this republic, give in their adhesion to the son of New Hampshire.

throughout this republic, give in their ndhesion to the son of New Hampshire.

(From the Boston Post (hunker democrat.))

To the democracy of New England, who had watched the proceedings and protracted ballottings of the convention with intense interest, the result, though somewhat surprising at first, is in the highest degree satisfactory, and will arouse them to enthusiasm in the canvass. General Pierce possesses all the elements of popularity, and his selection is a compliment to New Hampshire, of which that small but uniformly democratic State is well worthy. Should be be placed in the chief magistracy, as we confidently believe he will be, the end of his term will find him but fifty years old. He is called to a high destiny. It is glorious even to be defeated as the standard-bearer of such a party as ours, with its broad national Union principles, and its expansive policy. But to be borne by such principles and such a party into the first elective office in the world, and to fill the duties of it by a wise, energetic, and successful administration, sainable to the times we live in, and leave a pure and bright name on the historic record—this is enough to stimulate and to satisfy the loftiest ambition. It is no slander to say that the Presidency has been and is the nim of our first statesmen, and orators, and heroes. Yet the place sought by men so eminent, now seeks a modest private citizen of New Hampshire. The spectacle is an agreeable one. From Causda line to California, the people will tarm their eyes upon it with approbation. They will hail Franklin Plerce as the compromise and harmony candidate; and when the democracy of these thirty-one States are truly united, the whig banner goes down before them, whatever champion shall bear it.

Hon William R. King is a tough and tried statesman. He is now President, should an emergency occur. So that the tieket our friends have given us at Baltimore, is a sound and strong one.

[From the Springfaid Republican (whig.)]

The democrats pow have their tieket and the

[From the Springfield Republican (whig./]
The democrats now have their ticket and their platform. We concede the nomination to form a strong party ticket. The nominees are of the conservative order—straight-laced, thorough going hunkers. Nothing of the progressive spirit, of which a portion of the losofocos claim to be possessed, has a place on the ticket. Both men are what are called "old fogies," but will undoubtedly poli the whole bunker vote. As for our free soil democratic friends, we cannot see that the Baltimore Convention has done anything for them, either in the nominations or the platform. It would seem impossible to find a footbold for them upon the platform; but observation and experience are admonitory that even as strange a thing as their standing there, and upholding the standard of Pierce and King, is not among the impossibilities of the future.

(From the Philadelphia North American, (whig—Clay ton—Scott.) June I.]

We have no intention to ridicule or depreciate Gen. Pierce, who, for aught we know, is a very worthy, respectable man—not one to make a President of, however, perhaps—but, we must say, there are some rather astonishing circumstances connected with his selection as a nominee of the democracy. Considering the hubbaboo of sectional agitation and the great outery against the North, which has been a staple in trade among locofoco politicians of late, one would hardly expect the latter to go to Yankee land, and almost to the Ultima Thule thereof, in quest of a candidate. But what is still more remarkable, remembering the late device of the Robert G. Scott letter, by which aspirants were required to put themselves right before the country on (From the Rochester Democrat. (Seward-Scott-whig) quired to put themselves right before the country the subject of the Compromise, Con. Pierce may said to be the only man of all addressed, who did condescend to reply. There was no response, June 7.)
THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
The telegraph on Saturday afternoon surprised the